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1. Your reference PADL/43011 17APR01 E621990-1 D01631

2. Patent application number (The Patent Office will fill) 0109281.6 P01/7700 0.00-0109281.6

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames) Abattia Group Ltd.
125 Gloucester Road
Hereford Square
London SW7 4TE
England

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of incorporation

England & Wales

8062606002

4. Title of the invention Consensus Protected Database

5. Full name, address and postcode in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence relating to this form and translation should be sent Reddie & Grose
16 Theobalds Road
LONDON
WC1X 8PL

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

91001

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number	Country	Priority application (If you know it)	Date of filing (day/month/year)
	gb	0101131.1	16 Jan. 2001

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application	Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day/month/year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

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Description 13

Claim(s) 5

Abstract 1

Drawing(s) 8 + 8/1

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Priority documents

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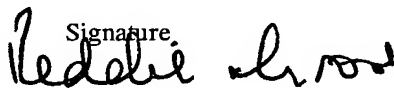
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77) 1

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents (please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature 

Date
12 April 2001

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Patrick A D Lloyd
020-7242 0901

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DUPLICATE

- 1 -

43011

CONSENSUS PROTECTED DATABASE

5 This invention relates to databases, and in particular to databases for storing personal data regarding individuals.

Many countries have regulations regarding the manner in which personal data is stored, for example, in the European Union there is a Data Protection Directive to which all stored data relating to individuals must conform. Other countries have similar mandatory or
10 voluntary codes.

Membership organisations hold data relating to individual members. This data is covered by the data protection legislation referred to above. Membership
15 organisations can include clubs, academic institutions having alumni, not-for-profit organisations having donors and corporate organisations having corporate alumni. For all these organisations there is a need for members to be able to access membership data whilst the organisation
20 complies with data protection legislation. The utility of such consensual databases is not limited to membership organisations but extends to, for example, any entity requiring to conduct transactions with customers within a regulated framework.

25 At present, for IT systems that support transactions which are conducted between a data controller and a data owner (a data subject) in a regulated environment, the following functions must be designed and programmed for each and every instance of such a system:

30 The regulation of who may view or otherwise process the data belonging to the individual;

Verification of the correctness and currency of any data item;

35 Arrangements for the data user to assent to the correctness of his or her data, and to correct it when needed; and

Arrangements for the data owner and data controller (or IT system provider) to maintain up-to-date, and audit any changes in, their mutual agreement relating to the use of the data and the use of the system.

5 The invention aims to improve the provision of some or all of these functions.

In its broadest form, the invention resides in the use of a data wrapper which is attached to items of data. This data wrapper can carry an indication of how the data
10 subject consents that the data item can be used, in particular, whether the data item can be viewed by other members.

Another aspect of the invention allows information relating to data items to be updated automatically when
15 the data subject to whom it relates views the data item.

More specifically, the invention provides a method of providing data items stored in a database to authorised users of a database, comprising attaching a wrapper to at least some of the data items, the wrapper including
20 consensus related information, and passing the data item to a user for viewing.

The invention also provides a consensus protected database, comprising a first database for storing data items relating to data subjects, and a second database for
25 storing wrappers for attachment to selected data items, the wrappers each including consensual related information for the data item, and an application server for passing the data items to database users for viewing.

Embodiments of the invention have the advantage that
30 by using wrappers, users can be given access to information about other users, or members, but they can simply be prevented from seeing information which is marked as confidential. This enables the membership organisation to comply with data protection legislation.

35 Preferably, the wrapper further includes an indication of when and by whom the data item was changed.

Preferably, an audit log also keeps records of any amendments made to data items and their wrapper.

These features have the advantage of facilitating the tracking of changes made to data items on their associated wrapper.

Preferably an anti-tamper engine is provided which comprises a field of the wrapper holding a checksum calculated from the other fields of the wrapper. When a data item is requested, the checksum is recalculated and compared with the stored checksum. If the checksums agree the data item is forwarded.

This has the advantage that corruption of the database or the wrappers through malfunction or deliberate act can easily be detected.

Preferably, the wrapper includes an indication of when the data item was last correct and that indication is updated automatically when the data subject to whom the data item relates views that data item.

The invention further provides a method of and apparatus for updating information relating to an entry in a database having a plurality of data items related to data subjects, the information including an indication of when the data related to a given data subject was last verified as correct by that data subject, comprising updating, or means for updating, the information automatically when the data subject to whom the data item relates views the data item.

This has the advantage that the database can easily be kept up to date with a high degree of confidence that unchanged data is still correct. To confirm that data all the user needs to do is view it, for example in an Internet browser. They are not required to take any positive action.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example, and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic view of a system embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of a database for use in the system of Figure 1;

5 Figure 3 is a view of the system of Figure 1 showing the consensus server in more detail;

Figure 4 is a view of a consensus item;

Figure 5 is a process diagram showing application processing;

10 Figure 6 illustrates system access and authorisation processes;

Figure 7 illustrates a rules flag; and

Figure 8 illustrates an optional anti-tamper engine for the system of Figure 1.

15 The embodiment to be described is a generic system for the consensual processing of personal data (Generic SCPPD). An entity, known as a data controller, who requires to process personal data regarding an individual, known as a data subject, uses such a Generic SCPPD to
20 operate within a framework in which the Data Subject's Consent for such processing is required. Data processing can include obtaining, holding, displaying, updating and processing. The Generic SCPPD allows the Data Controller to have a database of data subjects' personal data. The
25 personal data can include one or more personal data items per data subject. Personal data items may be any qualitative or quantitative personal data relating to a data subject and may include, without limitation, name details, contact details, family details, health details,
30 financial details, lifestyle details, life stage details, life events details, demographic details, details of the data subject's relationship to the data controller, qualitative comments relating to the data subject or any other personal data, including photographs and any other
35 video or audio media, or computer executable object.

In the embodiment to be described, the database is accessed by the data controller and users via the Internet and the data controller or the data subjects can also update the database over the Internet. All data exchanges
5 are secure. It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to Internet based systems and other remote access systems could be used or the data controller and/or the data subjects could be attached directly to the database.

10 The embodiment to be described is particularly useful for membership organisations which keep databases of members. These may include, without limitation, academic institutions keeping records of alumni, not-for-profit organisations keeping records of donors or potential
15 donors, clubs keeping records of members and corporations keeping records of corporate alumni. The system to be described enables membership organisations to act professionally and responsibly with their member's personal data as well as within their legal obligations.
20 It helps to ensure contact with members is both kept alive and up to date. It helps members network with their peers and can strengthen members' interest in the organisation. Moreover it can help in growing the membership base and to mobilise members for fund raising, lobbying or other
25 activities.

Turning now to Figure 1, a schematic overview of the system 10 is shown. A single representative data subject 12 is shown although in practice there will be many such data subjects. The data subjects access the system via a
30 standard Internet Browser such as Internet Explorer 5 or Netscape Communicator 4 running on a PC. The data controller 14 also accesses the system via a web browser running on a PC. The data controller is typically the membership organisation referred to previously.

35 The data subjects 12 and data controller 14 access a database server 16 holding the members data items 18 via

the Internet 20 and a web server 22. The database server and the web server may be industry standard servers and the membership organisation members data items held on an industry standard database.

5 Between the web server 22 and the database server 16 are arranged an application server 24, which handles access to the system and the running of the application, and a consensus server 26. The application server 24 includes an access engine 28 and an authority engine 30
10 and a rules table 32 having a flag rules section 34 and a business rules section 36. The consensus server includes a consensus wrapper 38 for data items from the database 18 and an anti-tamper engine 40, together with an audit log 42 holding details of changes to the records stored, and a
15 notification engine 44 holding data subject and data controller notifications. The anti-tamper engine is not essential and may be omitted. The notification engine allows the Data Controller to control who, if anyone, is informed about changes to data items. A change by a Data
20 Subject, not by the Data Controller, may cause a standard e-mail to be generated and sent automatically to the e-mail address of the specified administrator.

 Figure 2 shows how data is held in the database 18 at the database server. A membership organisation has a
25 number of members 46, the data subjects. Each member, a data subject, possesses a number of items of relevant data 48. These data items are stored for each member. However, personal data functions can be processed at the data item level consensually, that is with the authority
30 of the data subject to whom they relate. This is the function of the consensus server which is shown in more detail in Figure 3.

 The data items held in the database for each data subject are consensual, for example they have been
35 provided by the data subject to whom they relate who has the option of consenting to other users viewing them, or to other mutually agreed use. For each consensual data

item, the consensus server holds a consensus wrapper 38. The consensus wrapper 38 consists of a number of data fields necessary to enable consensual processing. When a data item is requested by the data subject or data controller 14, the data item is read out of the database 18 by the consensus server which adds the consensus wrapper 38 to it before passing it to the application server as a consensus item 51.

An example of the consensus item is shown in Figure 4. It consists of the data item 48 and the consensus wrapper 38. The consensus wrapper consists of a number of data fields, in the present case 5. These fields are 'Date Last Correct' 52 which indicates the date on which the associated data item was last known to be correct; 'Last Changed By' 54 showing who was responsible for the last change to the data item; 'Last Changed On' 56 showing when the data item was last changed; 'Consent' 58 a 3 state flag showing whether consent has been given by the data subject for the item to be viewed by others, state 1 indicating yes, state 0, no and state -1 showing that consent has not yet been sought. The final field is a check sum 60 which is optional.

When the application updates a consensual data item 51, at the instruction of the data controller, the consensus server updates the consensus wrapper held in the consensus server and, if necessary, the data item on the database server. The latter may not always be necessary, for example if the 'Date Last Correct' field 52 is being updated and there is no change to the data item.

It will be appreciated that not all data items are consensual items. Data items that are not consensual items are passed unchanged in both directions. Whether or not a data item is consensual is an attribute of the data item.

In order that the system functions correctly, the application run by the application server performs the following rule:

When a data subject views a consensual data item, the 'Date Last Correct' field in the consensus item must be updated and the consensus item written back to the consensus server.

5 Thus, the act of viewing a consensual data item in the data subject's browser is sufficient for the 'Date Last Correct' field to be updated. This is advantageous as it requires members only to make any input into the system if the data item requires amendment. This makes it
10 more easy to maintain a database of guaranteed up to date information as it does not require any input from the data subject beyond the viewing of the data item in his or her browser.

 Figure 5 shows how the application server 24 manages
15 the application. The application run by the server includes two routines, update item 60 and view items 62. The viewing of items can either be by the data controller's PC 14, the data subject's PC 12 or the PC of a different subject if they have authority to view that
20 data item. As mentioned above, if the data subject to whom the data item relates views the data item, without explicitly updating, that viewing constitutes explicit verification that the data item is correct. In this case, the 'Date Last Correct' field is updated and the
25 application writes the amended consensual item back to the consensus server. The 'Date Last Correct' field is not updated if the data item is viewed by anyone other than the data subject to whom the data item relates.

 Thus, Figure 5 shows, on path 64 the updating of the
30 consensual item following viewing by the data subject via the update items routine 60. The audit log 42 in the consensus server maintains a record of any such updates and any other updates performed by the update items routine.

35 The second path shown in Figure 5 is an update path. Again, the data controller, data subject and other data subjects PCs are shown. In this case, the other data

subject has no access to update data. The other data subjects' rights are strictly limited to viewing certain data items only.

Both the data controller PC 14 and the Data Subject
5 PC 12 have access to the data item and consensus wrapper to update data items. An example is where a data subject may have changed address: the data subject may enter the change himself or notify the change to the data controller who performs the data update. Updating of a data item by
10 the data controller on the data subject automatically updates the consensus wrapper. In some circumstances, the data subject or controller causes the 'consent' flag to be changed without changing a data item. This occurs, for example, when a data subject releases a data item for
15 viewing by others which was previously withheld or vice versa.

Thus, if the data item is updated, the 'date last correct', 'last changed by' and 'last changed on' fields
52, 54, 56 will be updated in the consensus wrapper. Even
20 if the data item is not changed, in the case of a change in the consent flag, the wrapper will still be updated as the consent field 58 will have changed.

The update items routine 60 will pass all changes to the consensus server which will make the necessary changes
25 to the consensus wrapper and pass any changes in the data item to the database server to update the data item. All changes are logged by the audit log 42 at the consensus server.

Figure 6 shows the access and authorisation
30 procedures handled by the access engine 28 and authority engine 30 at the application server 24.

All access to the system either by the members (data subjects) or the data controller is via the access engine. The access engine supervises a login procedure which is
35 typically a user name and password login. The access engine includes a store of user names and associated passwords and compares a given password to a user name to

grant access if the password given matches that stored for the user name and to deny access if it does not.

5 If the system rules have not changed since the user last logged in, the provision of the correct password will take the user to the first page which is provided by the application.

10 If the rules have changed since the last login, if the user is logging in for the first time, or if the user is logging in after he, or the data controller, withdrew agreement to the system rules, the authority engine requires the user to agree to rules governing access to the system data, software licences etc. The user may then reject the rules, which are displayed in his browser, in
15 which case he is logged out of the system, or accept them.

 If the user accepts the rules, the authority engine executes an authority procedure which may require a password or similar procedure. This may be the same as the access engine password and a new user may be given the
20 choice of changing passwords at this stage. Once any authority procedure has been completed, the user can view the first page supplied by the application. At the same time, the data controller is notified of the new authorisation or re-authorisation and the audit log at the
25 consensus engine is also updated.

 Although referred to as engines, both the access and authorisation routines may be discrete parts of the application.

 Figure 7 shows the rules table held in the
30 application server. At least one rules flag is associated with each data subject to indicate whether or not they have agreed to the business rules. It is the state of this flag which determines whether the authority engine procedures of Figure 6 are performed, or whether the
35 system goes straight from provision of the correct password to viewing the first screen.

The business rules flag has three states: +1, 0, -1. -1 indicates that the user has not yet seen the rules; 0 indicates that the user has rejected the rules and +1 indicates that the user has agreed to the rules.

5 At least one rules flag is also associated with each consensual data item. This is the consent field 58 (Figure 4). This has three states +1, 0 along with state -1 being a default state. State +1 indicates that the user consents to the data item being displayed to other
10 members, state 0 that he does not. If the flag is set a state -1, a default rule applies, for example that the data item is displayed to other users if it is not sensitive data but not displayed to other users if it is sensitive data. Sensitive data may be defined as data
15 for which permission is required from the data subject before it can be viewed by others, or it can have other definitions. For example, it may be as defined in the United Kingdom Data Protection Act, 1988.

20 The rules table is shown below as table 1. It is used by the application to direct the processing logic and it and the rules are expressed in plain language that can be displayed or printed. It will be appreciated that the business rules that apply to data controllers are different from those applying to members (data subjects)
25 as appropriate to their roles. Thus, the data controller can view data items that are not visible to other members.

Rules flag example	-1	+1	0
(Data Item) Consent to display data item to all members.	(Default Processing) Display if non- sensitive. Not to display if sensitive.	Display data item to other members.	Do not display data item to other members.
Agree to business rules and terms and conditions.	Do not display.	Agrees (can now use full application)	Does not agree (can only use access engine).

Table 1

Figure 8 shows the anti-tamper engine 40 which forms a part of the consensus server in a second embodiment of the invention. This engine 40 uses the optional checksum field 60 of the consensus wrapper to guard against corruption of the database or consensus server data by malfunction or malice. The checksum can be calculated by a number of ways but will change each time a field in the consensus wrapper is altered. Each time a data item having a wrapper is accessed, the checksum is calculated and compared against a stored value. If the new value is different, the data has been tampered with or corrupted. Thus, in Figure 8, the right hand side, (b), shows a data item retrieved from the database 18, passed to the consensus server 26, where the wrapper is attached and a checksum generated and compared with the stored value in field 60. If the checksum test is correct, the data item and wrapper are passed to the application. If not, a failure notification is passed to the application for display to the user. On the left hand side of Figure 8, (a), a data item and wrapper is provided from the application. This may include modified data or one or

more modified fields in the wrapper. The checksum is computed and stored in the checksum field 60. The wrapper is then stored, with the checksum, in the consensus server 26 and the data item passed back to the database server.

5 The embodiments of the invention described have a number of advantages. First, the use of a wrapper enables data to be held in a database and be presented to a number of users confident that necessary regulations regarding data protection are observed. The wrapper contains
10 information which can indicate whether or not the data item can be displayed to third parties. Furthermore, the wrapper contains information about the freshness of the data including when it was last looked at, when and by whom it was amended. This information is extremely useful
15 and easily retrievable through the activity log. This has the advantage of making the stored data transparent. The ability of the system to attest to the accuracy of a data item merely by virtue of it having been looked at by the data subject is especially useful. This means that the
20 database operator can have a much higher degree of confidence in the accuracy of stored data than in existing systems as the user is not required to take any positive action to confirm that the data item is valid.

CLAIMS

1. A method of providing data items stored in a database to authorised users of a database, comprising attaching a wrapper to at least some of the data items,
5 the wrapper including consensus related information, and passing the data items to a user for viewing.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the wrapper includes an indication of whether the data items can be displayed to other users.

10 3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the indication comprises a consent flag.

4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the consent flag has a first state in which the data item can be viewed by other users, a second state in which the data
15 item cannot be viewed by other users, and a default state in which the data item can be viewed by other users only if it is not defined as sensitive data.

5. A method according to any of claims 1 to 4, in which the wrapper includes an indication of when the data
20 item was last correct, the method further comprising automatically updating the indication of when the data was last correct when the user to whom the data item relates views the data item.

6. A method according to any of claims 1 to 5,
25 wherein the wrapper further includes a indication of when and by whom the data item was changed.

7. A method according to any of claims 1 to 6, comprising updating an audit log when the data item or any data in the wrapper relating to the data item is changed.

8. A method according to any previous claim,
5 wherein the wrapper indicates a checksum, comprising calculating a value of the checksum when a data item is requested from the database, comparing the calculated value with the checksum in the wrapper, and forwarding the data item to the user only if the calculated checksum
10 agrees with the checksum in the wrapper.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein a flag is set for each user indicating whether they have accepted a current rule set governing access to the database, and access to the database is denied if the rule set is not
15 accepted.

10. A method according to any preceding claim, comprising automatically notifying an administrator if a user makes a change to a data item related to the user.

11. A method of updating information relating to an
20 entry in a database having a plurality of data items related to data subjects, the information including an indication of when the data related to a given data subject was last verified as correct by that data subject, comprising updating the information automatically when the
25 data subject to whom the data item relates views the data item.

12. A computer program which, when run on a computer system, causes the computer system to perform the steps of any of claims 1 to 11.

13. A consensus protected database, comprising a
30 database for storing data items relating to data subjects,

and a store for storing wrappers for attachment to selected data items, the wrappers each including consensual related information for the data item, and an application server for passing the data items to database users for viewing.

14. A consensus protected database according to claim 13, wherein the database is located at a database server and the store is located at a consensual server.

15. A consensus protected database according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the application server comprises a rules table for applying flag rules and business rules to data items and system users respectively.

16. A consensus protected database according to any of claims 13 to 15, wherein the wrapper comprises a plurality of data fields including a consent flag indicating whether the data item can be viewed by other database users.

17. A consensus protected database according to claim 16, wherein the consent flag has a first state indicating to the application server that the data item can be viewed, a second state indicating to the application server that the data item cannot be viewed, and a third default state in which the data item can be viewed only if the data item is not defined as sensitive data.

18. A consensus protected database according to any of claims 13 to 17, wherein the wrapper comprises fields indicating when the data item was last correct, and the application server includes an updating function for updating the data last correct field when a data subject to whom a data item relates views that data item.

19. A consensus protected database according to any of claims 13 to 18, wherein the wrapper comprises fields indicating when and by whom the data item was changed.

20. A consensus protected database according to any
5 of claims 13 to 19, wherein the wrapper includes a
checksum field which stores a checksum based on the
content of the wrapper fields, the consensus server
further comprising means for generating a fresh checksum
when the data item is requested by the application server,
10 for checking the fresh checksum with the checksum in the
wrapper field and for passing the data item to the
application server only if the fresh checksum corresponds
to the checksum in the wrapper.

21. A consensus protected database according to
15 claim 15, wherein the application server comprises means
for checking the status of a business rule flag and for
displaying business rules to the user if the flag
indicates that the rules have not been accepted by the
user.

20 22. A consensus protected database according to
claims 13 to 21, wherein the database further comprises an
audit log for logging all updates to data items and/or
wrappers.

23. A consensus protected database according to
25 claims 13 to 22, comprising a web server for providing
access to users across the Internet.

24. A consensus protected database according to
claims 13 to 23, wherein the users comprise a data
controller and a plurality of data subjects.

30 25. A consensus protected database according to
claims 13 to 24 comprising means for automatically

notifying an administrator if a user makes a change to a data item related to the user.

26. Apparatus for updating information relating to an entry in a database having a plurality of data items
5 related to data subjects, the information including an indication of when the data related to a given data subject was last verified as correct by that data subject, comprising means for updating the information
automatically when the data subject to whom the data item
10 relates views the data item.

27. A method of providing data items stored in a database to authorised users of a database substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

15 28. A consensus protected database, substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

29. A method of updating information relating to an entry in a database having a plurality of data items
20 related to data subjects, substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

30. Apparatus for updating information relating to an entry in a database having a plurality of data items
related to data subjects, substantially as herein
25 described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

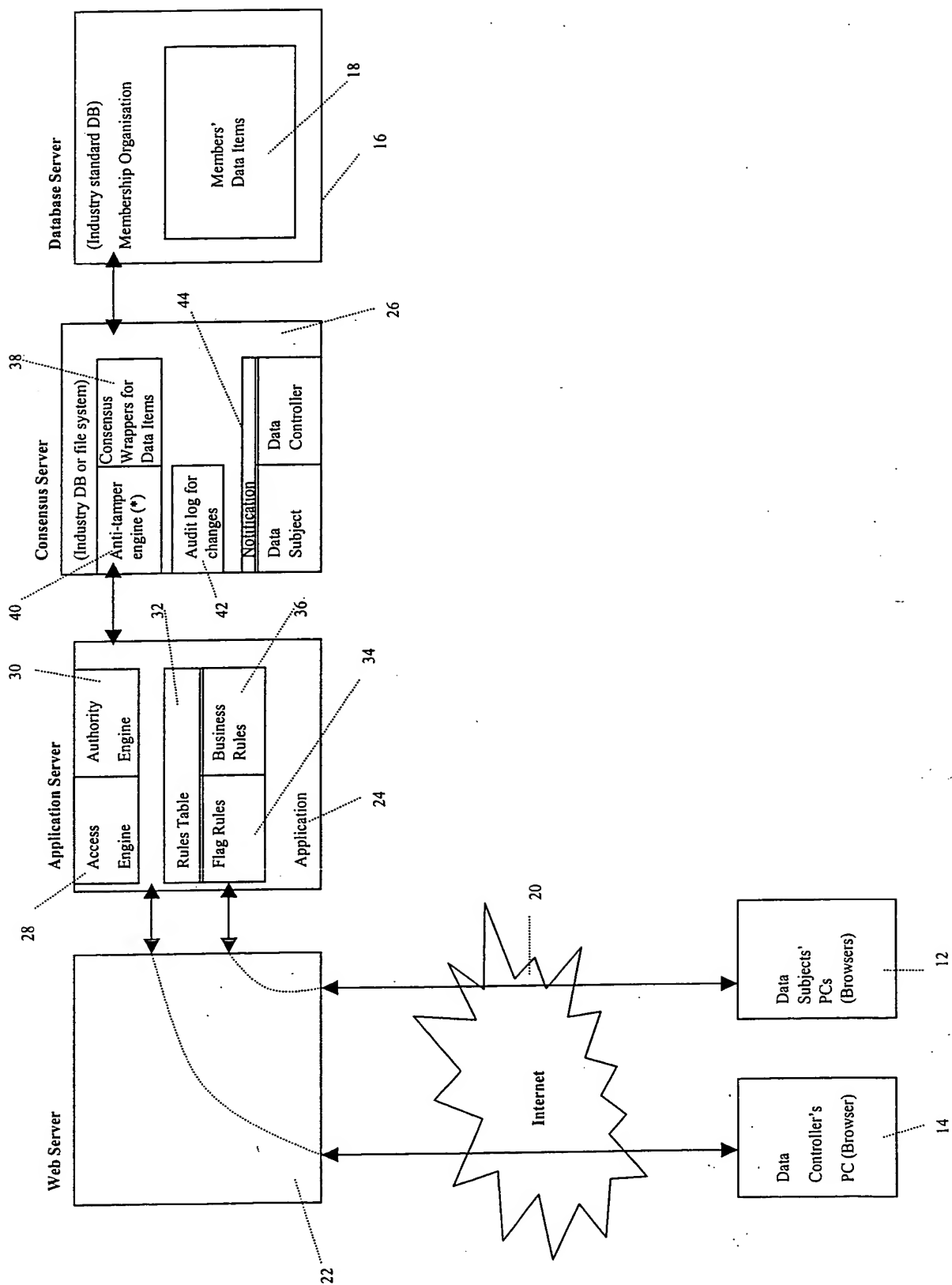
ABSTRACT (Figure 1)

CONSENSUS PROTECTED DATABASE

A consensual database comprises a database of data
items (18) at a database server (16) and a store of
5 wrappers (38) at a consensus server (26). A wrapper is
applied to all consensual data items. The wrapper
includes a flag indicating whether the data item can be
viewed by other users, fields showing when the data item
was last verified and fields showing when and by whom the
10 data item was updated. An anti-tamper engine may also be
included. The data correct field is automatically updated
when the data subject views the field. An application
server (24) applies rules to the provision of data items
which may be accessed across the Internet via a web server
15 (22).

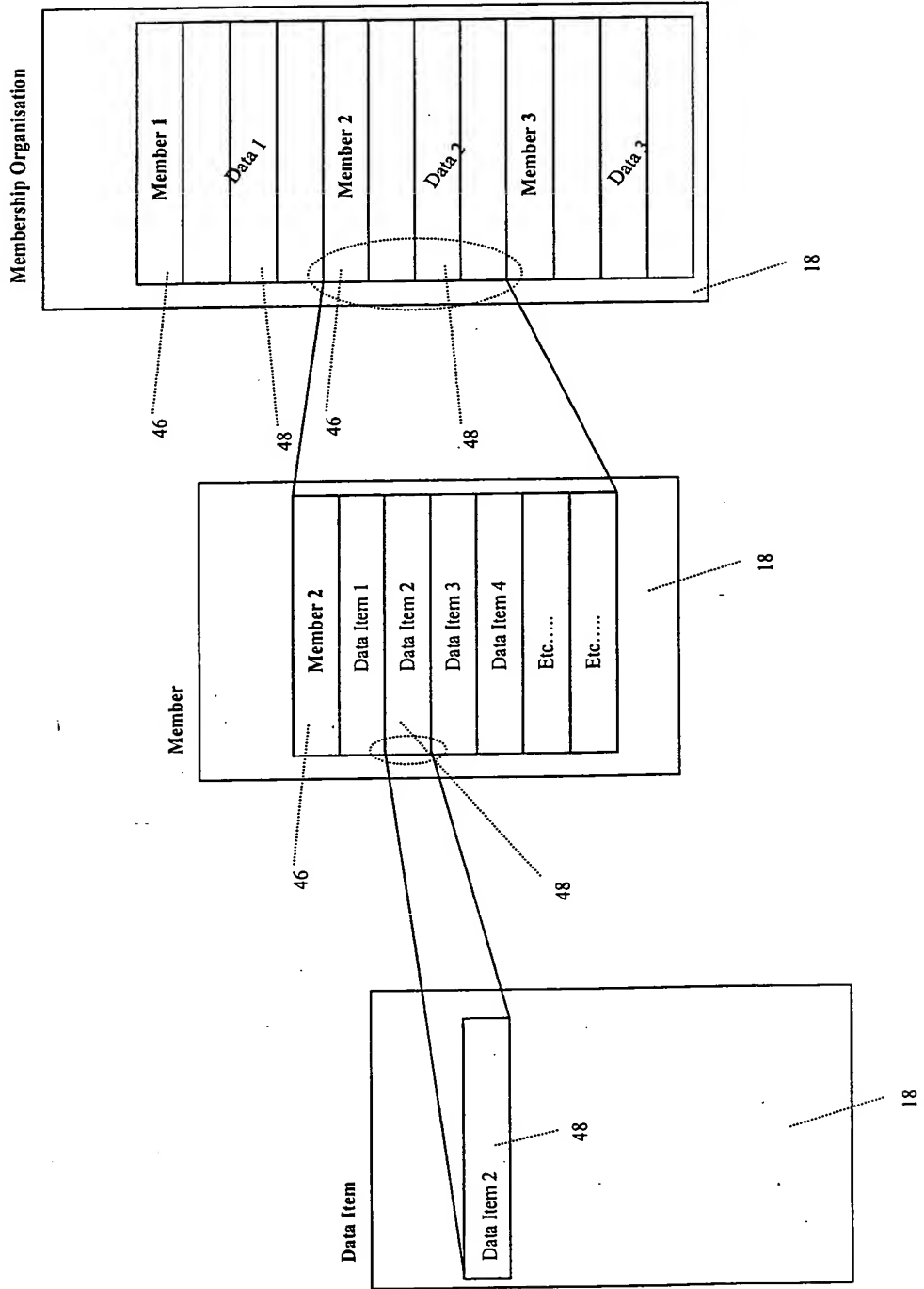
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Figure 1



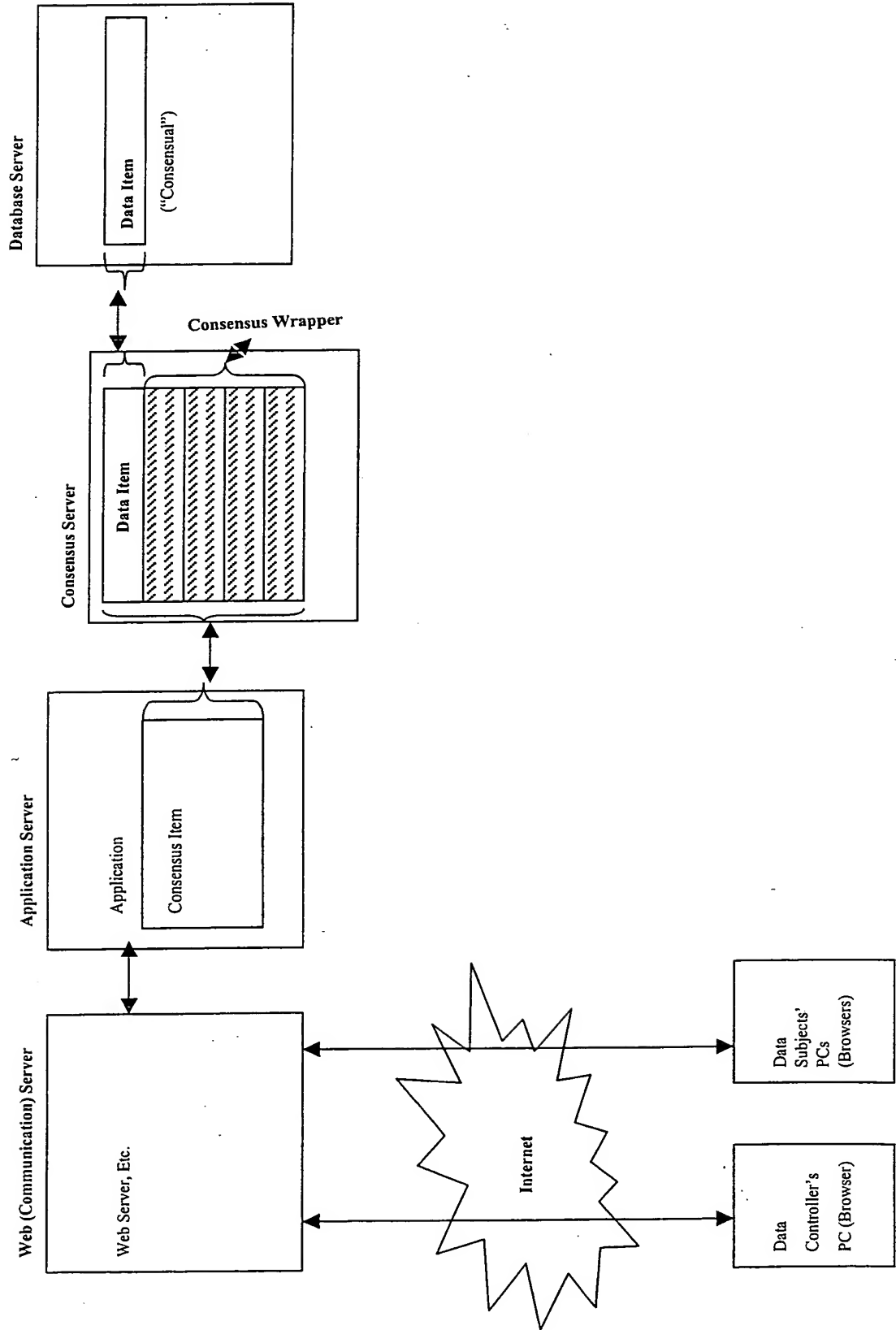
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Figure 2



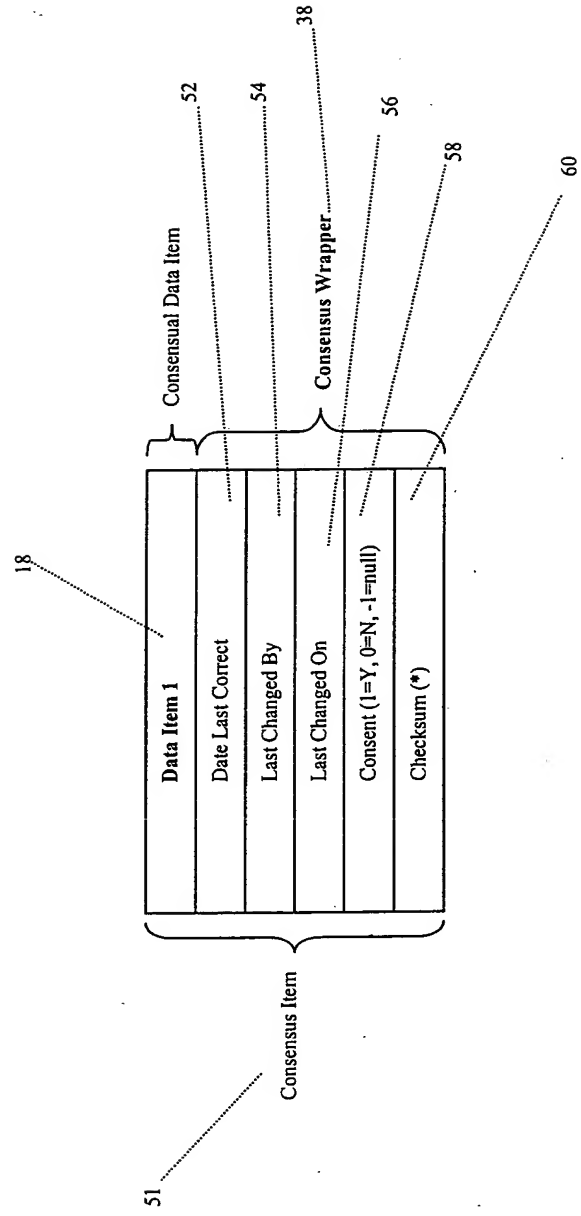
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Figure 3



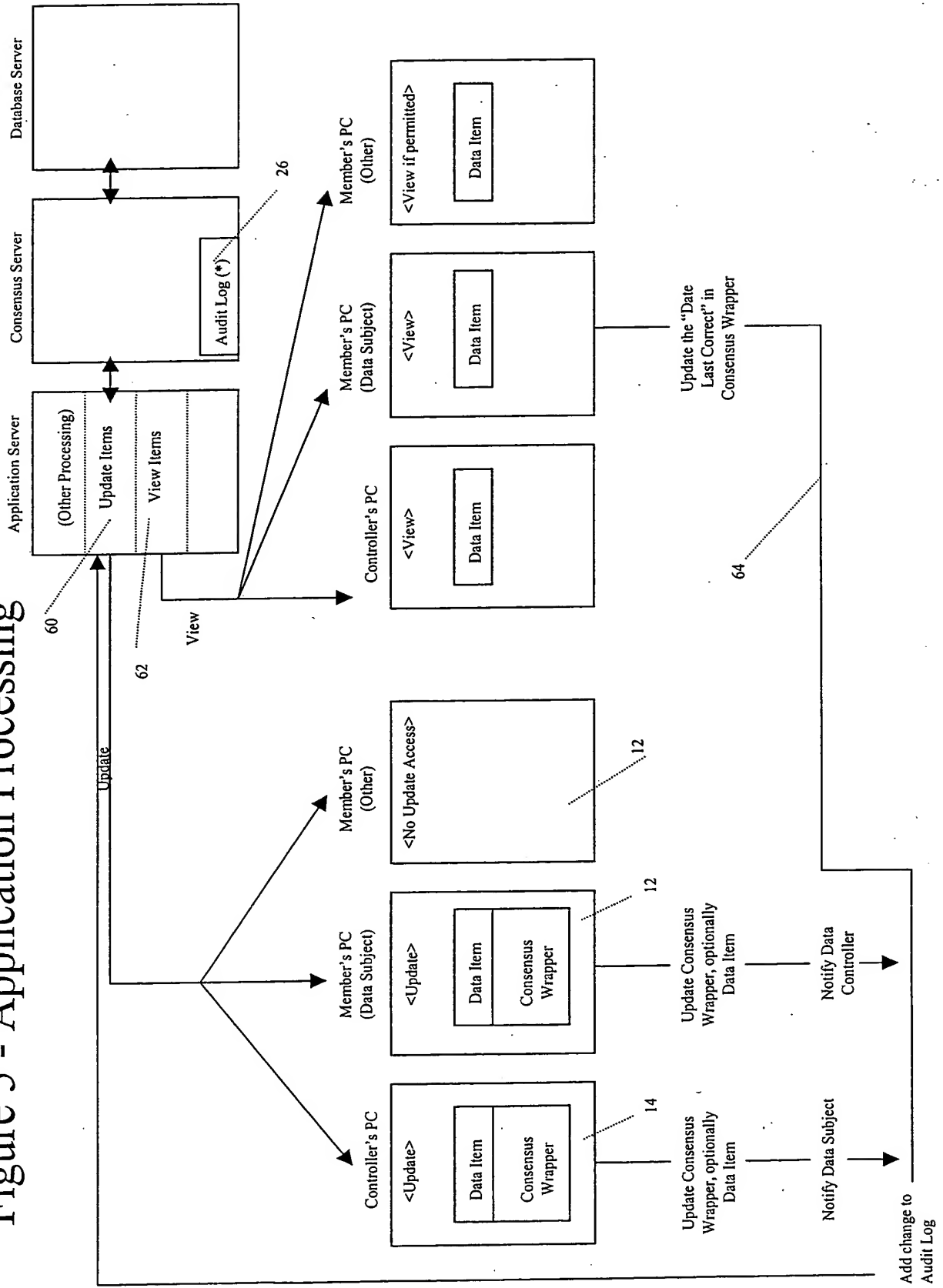
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Figure 4



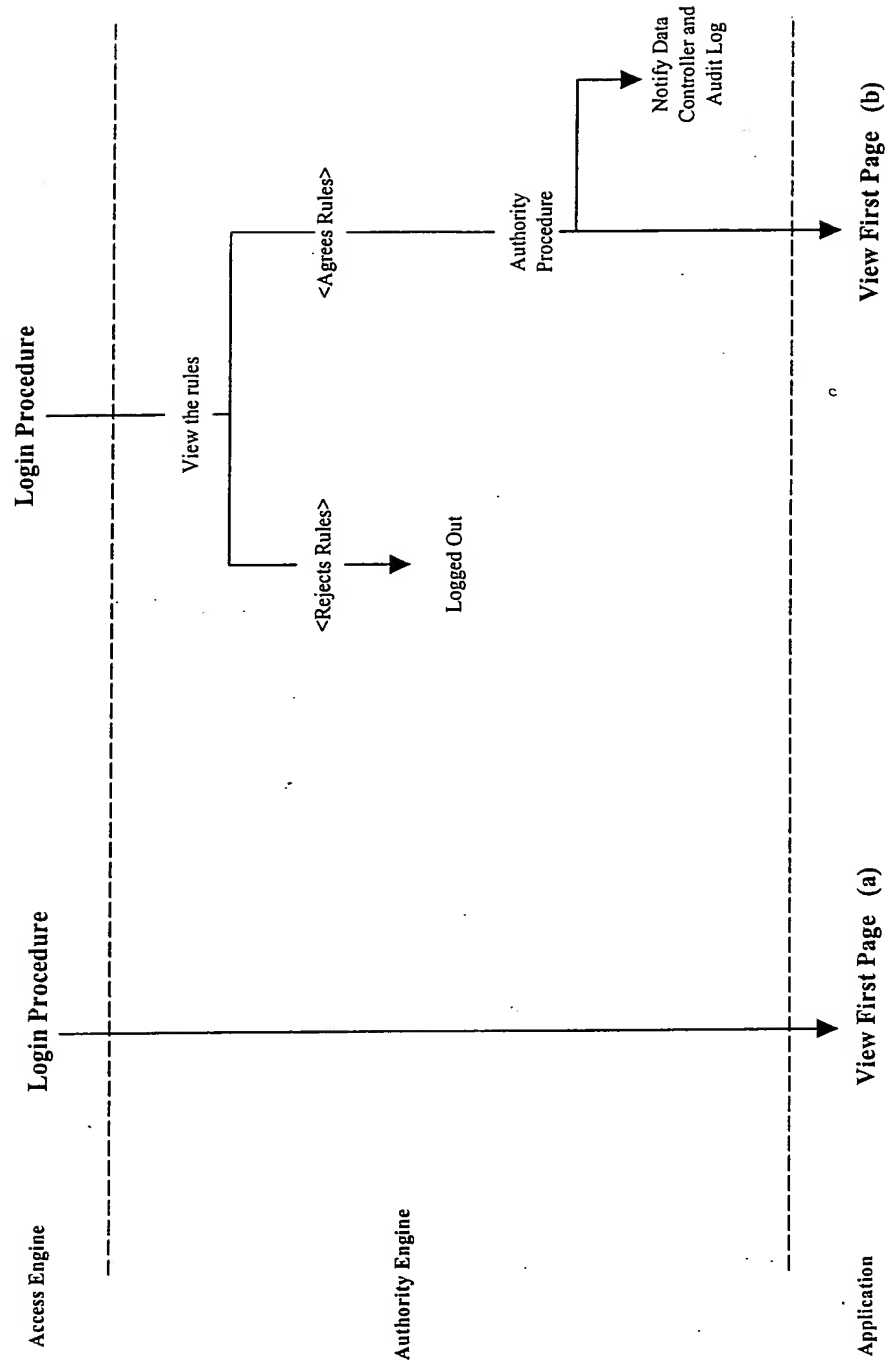
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Figure 5 - Application Processing



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Figure 6



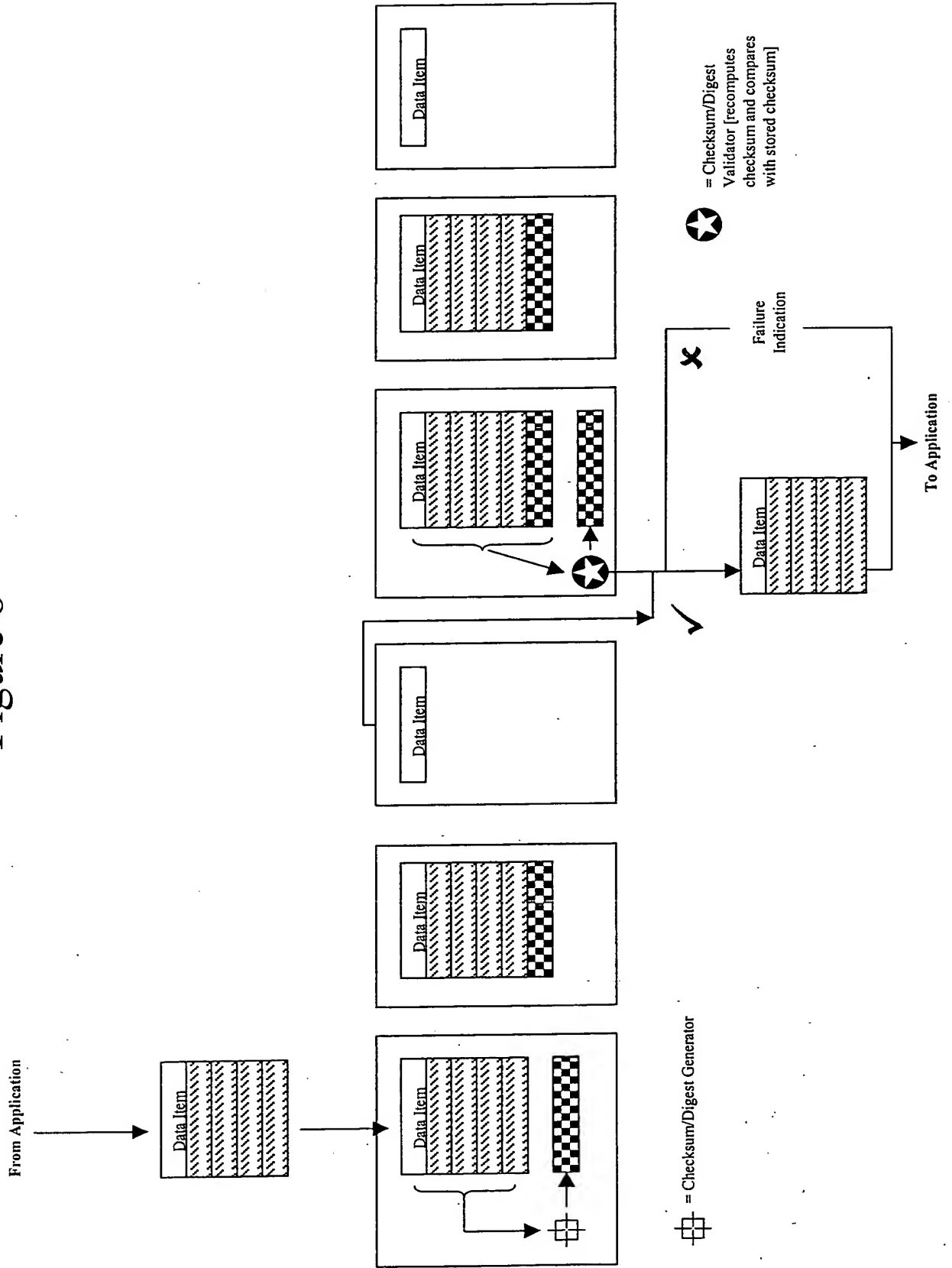
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Figure 7

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Figure 8



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